

Severe local storms, June, 1923—Continued.

[The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning several local storms that occurred during the month. A more complete statement will appear in the Annual Report of the Chief of Bureau.]

Place.	Date.	Time.	Width of path (yards).	Loss of life.	Value of property destroyed.	Character of storm.	Remarks.	Authority.
Camden, S. C.	25				3,000	Electrical.	Barn destroyed and valuable horse killed.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Greenwood, S. C. (near).	25				2,500	do.	Two barns and contents destroyed.	Do.
Tobacco section of Connecticut.	26				100,000	Electrical and hail.	Tobacco and tobacco barns heavily damaged.	Do.
Oakland, Md. (2½ miles south of).	26					Wind.	A house and barn blown down, and several children injured.	Do.
New York City and vicinity.	26			3		Wind and electrical.	Some property damage and several persons injured.	Tribune (N. Y.).
Southwestern and central Iowa.	27			1		Wind and rain.	Considerable property damage and crops severely injured.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Evansville, Ind.	27					do.	Crops damaged and wires, trees, signs, and chimneys blown down.	Do.
Springfield, Mo.	27					Wind.	Minor damage done.	Do.
Jonesboro, Ark.	27				7,000	Tornado.	Considerable property damage.	Do.
Brownsville, Tenn.	27	P. m.				Thunderstorm.	Several buildings unroofed, plate windows broken, light and telephone poles and trees blown down.	Do.
Ridgely, Tenn.	28			2		do.	Much property damage.	Do.
Rapid City, S. Dak. (2 to 3 miles west of).	29	P. m.	1,700 to 3,520.			Hail.	Heavy crop damage.	Do.
Dodge City, Kans.	29				600,000	Wind and hail.	Considerable damage, principally by hail.	Do.

STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS.

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT.

By EDWARD H. BOWIE, Supervising Forecaster.

WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT.

From a forecasting standpoint the month was relatively quiet in the Washington Forecast District. No storms of marked severity crossed the district during the month and the advisory information issued for the coastal waters was in connection with the occurrence of squalls attending thunderstorms. No regular storm warnings were issued during the month, although on the evening of the 25th announcement was made for the East Gulf region concerning the presence of a disturbance of slight intensity off the Louisiana coast. This disturbance advanced east-northeastward during the night of the 25th and during the 26th it passed off the South Atlantic coast in the vicinity of Charleston. It was attended by excessive rains over a narrow belt extending from the Louisiana coast eastward to the Atlantic coast and by winds of more than 40 miles an hour in the vicinity of Pensacola, Fla.

On June 8 small-craft warnings were displayed on the Atlantic coast at and north of the Virginia Capes, in expectation of fresh and strong northwest winds during the following afternoon and night of that day; and on the 26th small-craft warnings were again displayed over the same coastal region in expectation of the occurrence of squalls during the afternoon and night of the 26th. The squalls forecast on the 26th occurred quite generally, the severest taking place in the vicinity of New York, where the wind for a short period equalled 60 miles an hour.

Hot waves were the notable feature of the weather during the month, the beginnings and endings of which were successfully forecast. In respect to warm weather, the month was notable, as for example at Washington, D. C., the month gave a greater number of days with maximum temperature 90°, or higher, than ever before recorded at this station in June. It also established for Washington a new June record for consecutive days, 8 in number, with temperature 90°, or higher.

No frost warnings were necessary during the month, although on several days the temperature in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey approached very close to the freezing point.

No general warnings were necessary in the Chicago Forecast District during the month. There was great variation in temperature, rather cool during the first part, followed by an abnormally warm period, with another period of unseasonably cool weather in the closing days of the month.

Special advices in regard to weather conditions were issued from time to time, and occasionally when the weather map justified, a forecast was made for several days in advance.

The coming of the great heat wave was anticipated in a statement issued on Tuesday, June 12, as follows: "The temperature will rise in the Plains States to-night and in the Middle States Wednesday, and there are now indications of the development of a heat wave in this region before the close of the present week." This was followed on the following day by an additional statement, "The temperature will gradually rise throughout the Middle States, resulting in a warm wave before the end of the week, as indicated in Tuesday's weather bulletin." By the following Monday, June 18, the heat wave had become general over the central portions of the country, the first pronounced heat wave of the season. Shippers of perishable goods were advised of the coming of this heat wave, and, doubtless, important service was rendered by the Bureau at this time.—*H. J. Cox.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT.

The weather during June, 1923, did not depart greatly from the conditions that are usual for the month. No storm warnings were issued or required; but threatening conditions in the extreme western portion of the Gulf of Mexico on the 8th justified the display of small-craft warnings issued for the Texas coast on that data.—*R. A. Dyke.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month was unusually dry and cool in the greater part of the district. The prevalence of high pressure in the Eastern States during the greater part of the month exerted a marked influence on the movement of lows in western districts.